

THE MAUI NEWS

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WILL. J. COOPER, : : : EDITOR AND MANAGER

FRIDAY : : : FEBRUARY 9, 1917.

FORWARD—NOT BACKWARD

The proposition of having county supervisors elected by districts instead of at large, as at present; and also suggestion of giving the appointing of district magistrates to the supervisors, are both reactionary rather than progressive, and should be dropped.

The election of supervisors by districts is essentially the old, worn out ward plan of American cities, under which boss rule gained its highest supremacy, and municipal graft flourished. Instead of a supervisor being responsible to the whole people, under the old district plan he is responsible to but his own constituents. He is supposed to "bring home the bacon," he is to make good, and to do that he must do log rolling and back scratching with his fellow servants, the best man at this game carrying off the biggest share. The ward, or district system was one of the first things to go by the board when the big reformation of cities began some fifteen or twenty years ago, and it was very wisely left out when county government was established in Hawaii.

In the matter of appointing district magistrates, it doesn't take much thought to see that no one would be responsible under such a plan. One of the big troubles with American government has always been the difficulty of fixing responsibility, and to cure that, the so-called commission forms and city manager plans have been devised. All of these aim to center authority, not to scatter it.

The last legislature saw fit to take the appointing power of district court magistrates out of the hands of the supreme court and give it to the governor. There may have been dissatisfaction as a result of some of these appointments, but the fact remains that only one man is responsible. There isn't any question about it. It forms a part of the record for or against the governor. But if five men had made an appointment that was unsatisfactory? Can't you imagine it?

There is no need to go outside of the Islands to see the evils of a divided authority. Let us therefore go slow on making any recommendations that will surely mark Maui as on the back track.

OUR GERMAN-AMERICAN FRIENDS

A characteristic feature of a quarrel is that the quarrelers generally lose sight of each others good qualities. And this is true be the controversy across a back yard fence or between nations. Already since the break in relations between America and Germany indications of this human trait are observable here in Hawaii.

It might help some to remember that no nation has a monopoly on good qualities. It might be well to remember also that some of your best and truest friends may at this moment be suffering as you have never suffered, because of ties of blood to a nation that they do not own.

We do not believe that a very large proportion of even the German-born residents of the United States will prove untrue to the land of their adoption in case, as now seems most probable, the two nations come to blows. But because some of them will adhere to the fatherland, and some others may prove false to their naturalization oath, all persons of German blood in the United States are bound to be more or less under suspicion. The way will not be easy for any of them. We, here in Hawaii, should remember that it will not hurt our cause to be considerate in our daily walks of life, of the feelings of these friends—friends until they prove themselves otherwise.

THE NEW ARISTOCRACY

Will Irwin, the well-known American journalist, in an article captioned "The New Aristocracy," in the Saturday Evening Post, of January 27, sees a new significance in the great struggle in Europe. He points out that in all neutral countries in Europe with exception of Switzerland, which is divided along racial lines, sentiment on the war is divided pretty evenly along social lines. In Spain, Holland, and Scandinavia he asserts, the aristocratic classes lean strongly towards the Germans, while the democratic part of the population lines up with the Entente allies.

Mr. Irwin sees an analogy to this peculiarity among the peoples of France, England, Italy, and Russia, and also in America. The oligarchic element invariably believes in war as a "purifier of nations," while the democrats are the real pacifists, even though they may be doing some of the hardest and most valorous fighting ever recorded. They are not fighting because they believe that war is beneficial, but in the hope that they may help to make war in the future impossible.

The article is well worth reading. Also it is safe to say that Mr. Irwin's arguments will strike a responsive chord in a very great number of Americans.

THE BOY SCOUT IDEA

Why does a real boy want to be a Boy Scout?

In the answer to this question educators may find the real solution for some of their problems. The enthusiasm with which a boy will work on scout business, and the facility which supposedly dull boys often show in absorbing the educational work prescribed by the organization, are certainly matter pregnant with deep significance.

Why cannot we have in our public schools this enthusiasm, this esprit de corps, this receptive state of mind that we find in the Scout troop councils? The fact that we do not have is pretty good evidence that something is basicly wrong with the schools. When you get right down to it we haven't made a startling amount of progress in educational ideas in a good many hundred years. The same general idea that a child's mind is a sort of grab-bag to be filled with a hit-and-miss collection of things that may or may not sometime prove useful, still prevails.

The man who inaugurated the Scout movement was inspired probably greater than he knew. Certainly he hit upon a real idea. That the idea has developed and will continue to do so is a matter of course. But that we as yet appreciate the real possibilities of that idea, we do not believe.

A MATTER FOR REGRET

The census of 1910 shows a total German population in the United States of 8,817,271. This included not only those born in Germany, of which there were 2,759,032, but their children as well. The total population of the United States in 1910 was 92,000,000.

In view of such figures as these, indicating at very highest less than ten percent of "mother-tongue" Germans in the United States, and remembering that a very large number of these must be considered as absolutely loyal Americans, the talk of the German-American Alliance of starting a civil war, in case the United States becomes involved with Germany, is not only in bad taste but sounds extremely foolish. The action of the Hawaii branch of the Alliance, in presumably endorsing the attitude of the national body in this connection, is disappointing.

The suggestion made to the sugar planters' association that steps should be taken to bring laborers from the Danish West Indies, recently acquired by purchased from Denmark, should not be seriously considered even were it feasible. Hawaii is having about all it can do right now to assimilate its heterogeneous population without complicating matters further with still another race. We need labor, but we need to consider our Islands' future more.

Our Island Contemporaries

Kings and Things

By Will Sabin

Not till the world is cleansed of its kings,
Swept of such foolish, dangerous things,
Will Peace and Progress and Brotherhood
Govern the earth for the people's good.

Whence come the rulers who cry
"Obey"?
Out of the dark of a dreadful day!
Out of the ages of crime and blood,
Their thrones afloat on a crimson flood!

The son of a king is hailed as king,
No matter what evil he may bring;
If he is claimed as his father's son,
He rules as his subjects' "Chosen One."

He may be a knave, a dunce, or fool;
An ass, or idiot; beast, or tool
A rich, demented aristocrat,
Or something wickedly worse than that.

With kings before and monarchs to come,
(With warring roll of the royal drum),
His people will eat, and breed, and sleep,
Like silly and shameless human sheep.

Except for the few live souls who dare
To venture their protests here and there,
Who champion Right, and Truth and claim,
Then die like moths in the royal flame.

And, if, by chance, a ruler is wise,
And glorious in his people's eyes,
What benefit have they, even then,
Except that they are a good king's men?

The world is struggling for better things
Than war and wickedness, waste and kings,
And Peace and Progress and Brotherhood
Shall reign in place of the royal brood!—The Service.

The Country Store

The country store, especially in the plantation districts, renders the community it serves high-grade, up-to-date service, a service always a little better than the patronage it receives warrants. This development is one of the surprises that greets the casual stranger, for it will be found that goods of the latest design are offered in many of these out-of-the-way establishments at prices which cannot be duplicated by any city merchant.

The merchants keep, at the planter's very door, about all the good things the season and the market affords. All everyday requirements can be taken care of at a moment's notice. Drygoods and grocery stocks are equal in point of variety to any ordinary demand. Tools and hardware are usually cheaper. These stores carry anything for which there is a demand and instead of being stocked up with thread bare, antiquated merchandise, very often unload their "dead" stock on the city buyers.

Cheaper prices for fresher, newer goods is a uniform point of difference in favor of the usual run of live country or plantation stores in Hawaii. Rents are lower than the city merchant has to pay, and running expenses, less so that these advantages more than compensate for the higher freights the country merchant has to pay—and the country consumer benefits.—Advertiser.

Our Motion Pictures

We feel it our duty to again refer to the character of some of the motion pictures being displayed in the theatres of Kaula. One of the pictures shown in theaters other than at Lihue, last week was so absolutely vulgar as to have justified police suppression. The impressions certainly left by this picture upon the minds of the young is terrifying to think about, and surely this Christian community cannot tolerate such moral monstrosities on the screen.

We wish to propose that all pictures brought to Kaula be displayed before a few people of character and judgment either in Lihue, Waimea or some other town before being exhibited to the public. This may be regarded as a strenuous measure, but many of the pictures now coming to the Islands are of such a nauseously vulgar character that some such action is necessary. We can eliminate the bad pictures and everybody will be better satisfied with shorter programs. Otherwise we had better close the theatres entirely until such time as decent pictures can be procured.—Garden Island.

Bar The Rabbits

The proposition brought forward by Mr. Moore, the agricultural expert, to the effect that the law regarding rabbits should be changed so as to allow of the rodents being kept by people for other purposes than pets, should be squelched like a snake. Australia is now paying the penalty for just such a law, which was passed thirty or more years ago. Rabbits have destroyed millions of acres of grass lands in Australia and have caused an expenditure of millions of pounds sterling in rabbits proof fencing. Hawaii would be soon in the same condition if rabbits were allowed to be bred and kept for killing purposes, as advocated by Mr. Moore. Young cane fields would be wiped out as soon as the first shoots appeared and there would be soon general ruin all around.—Hawaii Herald.

On the Other Islands

Will use Coconut Fiber

A company has been formed in Honolulu with capitalization of \$100,000, which will endeavor to perfect machinery for manufacturing coconut fiber into mats and other articles. The name of the company is the Fiber & Products Company, Limited. The incorporation are—A. J. Formilyant, president; A. Z. Van Valkenburg, secretary; H. G. Dillingham, treasurer, and directors, Dr. C. B. Cooper, R. W. Atkinson, and W. F. Dillingham.

Kamaaina Returns Home

Benjamin F. Pitman, of Boston, who was born in Hilo over half a century ago, is visiting his old home which he has not seen for fifteen years. His father was the son of one of the first New England missionaries and his mother was a Hawaiian chiefess of high rank. He arrived by the Matsonia last week with a party of ten friends, and will spend some time in the Islands.

Second Regiment's Great Record

Out of the 15 companies of the Second Infantry, N. G. H., inspected last week on the Island of Hawaii, 8 made 100 percent in attendance. Of the 989 officers and men constituting the regiment only fourteen men were absent from roll-call.

Hawaii Sends Girls To Reformatory

Eight girls ranging in age from 11 to 16 years of ages were taken to the Girls' Industrial School, Honolulu, last week from the Island of Hawaii. With one exception all were victims of Filipinos.

Entered Of Records

Deeds

WAILUKU SUGAR CO., to Antone Texeira, pc land Owa, Wailuku, Maui, Jan. 31, 1917. \$651.
MARY BROWN to Waikapu Agretil, Co., Ltd., pc land, Waikapu, Maui, Aug. 19, 1916. \$50.
JOSE CALDERIA & WF. to Antone Texeira, pc land Palaleha, Wahee, Maui, Oct. 5, 1916. \$1100.
ANTONE TEXEIRA & WF. to WAIKAPU, Agretil, Co., Ltd., pc land, Palaleha, Wahee, Maui, Jan. 29, 1917. \$651.

HALEAKALA RANCH CO., to Louise C. Jones, pc land Omaopio, Kula, Maui, Sept. 21, 1916. \$1042.50.
SIM LOY YU to Frank Sommerfeld et al 3 pc land, cattle, etc., Keokea, (Kula), Maui, Feb. 3, 1917. \$4000.

Leases

HATTIE K. PANIANI to Lam Fook R P 1844 Kul. 7632, Kelawea, Lahaina, Maui, Jan. 5, 1917, 20 yrs @ \$50 per an.
MARY E. LAKE to Wailuku Co., pc land, Wailuku, Maui, Feb. 2, 1917, 12 yrs. @ \$250.

Exchange Lease

WAILUKU SUGAR CO., to Mary F. Lake, pc land, Wailuku, Maui, Feb. 2, 1917.

Mortgages

CHAS. M. KAHELE & WF. et al to Mrs. Annie Mitchell, int. in R ps 7131 & 1862 Lahaina, Maui, Jan. 6, 1917. \$25.
S. KANDA to C. D. LUFKIN, Tr. por. R P 7924 Kul 10993 Ap 1 Vineyard St. Wailuku, Maui, Jan. 23, 1917. \$2500.
MANUEL C. ROSS to D. C. Lindsay, Tr. int. in por. Kuls, 420 and 8515 Ap 2 Owa, Wailuku, Maui, Jan. 25, 1917. \$1000.

Releases

W. H. B. LINCOLN, & WF. to Beke Ihini, int. in por. Kul, 8520 Lahaina, Maui, Dec. 18, 1916. \$1.
PAKULANI CECILIA KEKIPI to S. Yamagata, 2 A land, Paia, Maui, Oct. 6, 1916. 20 yrs at \$25 per an.
YOUNG MEN'S SAVS SOC., LTD., to Manuel B. Cabral, por R P 2160 Kul 3477 Ahuena, Wailuku, Maui, Jan. 24, 1917. \$600.

Leases

HALIAKA M. KAWAIIHOA to Chin Me et al ps land, bldgs, etc. Wailuku, Maui, May 20, 1911. 10 yrs. at \$120 per an.
A. BORBA by Atty to T. Matsuda, Lot 14 Kaula Ave. Wailuku, Maui, Jan. 23, 1917. 10 yrs. @ \$180 per an.
MRS. JOHN KINA to Pauwela Store Ltd., 1362 sq. ft. land, Pauwela, Maui Jan. 4, 1917. 11 yrs. @ \$12 per an.

Chattel Mortgages

UCHIDA, to First National Bank of Wailuku, automobiles, tires, horse etc., Jan. 30, 1917. \$2500.

Deeds

LIA M. MANUHIW to William Allen et al pc land, Keanohu, Honouliuli, Maui, Feb. 2, 1917. \$1 and love.
LOUISA M. DEBE (widow) et als to Frank H. Foster, int in R P 2979 Kul 5045B Kumulel, Molokai, June 28, 1916. \$100.
CYPRIAN FREITAS to John de Freitas, 1 A of R P 5281 Kul 3261 Wailuku, Maui. \$25. Jan 30, 1917.

Exchange Deeds

TERRITORY OF HAWAII by Govr. to Trs. of Est. of B. P. Bishop, 59-100 A land, Lahaina, Maui, Dec. 5, 1916.
EST OF B. P. BISHOP by Trs to Territory of Hawaii, 50-100 A of Kul 7713, Lahaina, Maui, Dec. 5, 1916.
LOUIS C. JONES & HSB. to Jose F. Phillip, et als; 12.88 A of Gr. 965, Omaopio, Kula, Maui, Jan. 2, 1917.
JOSE F. PHILLIP & WF et to Louise C. Jones, por Kul 10636, Omaopio, Kula, Maui, Jan. 2, 1917.

Under "Help Wanted—Male"

WANTED—A GENUINE BOOK-keeper; one who can milk a cow, chop wood, play the piano, and rock the cradle. Box 23, Diluley, Tex. —Advertisement in the San Antonio Light.



: CASH : Not Always Necessary

in ordering shoes from our large winter stock. Footwear will be send on approval, if you have established an account with us. It will be well to do so now. We have a large assortment in the very latest shapes and materials.

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MATSON NAVIGATION CO.

268 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER

SCHEDULE

December, 1916 January, 1917 February, 1917

STEAMER	Voyage	Leave S. F.	Arrive Honolulu	Leave Honolulu	Arrive S. F.
Lurline	104	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Wilhelmina	90	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Manoa	37	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Matsonia	39	Dec. 27	Jan. 2	Jan. 10	Jan. 16
Lurline	105	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Wilhelmina	91	Jan. 10	Jan. 16	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
Manoa	38	Jan. 16	Jan. 24	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Matsonia	40	Jan. 24	Jan. 30	Feb. 7	Feb. 13
Lurline	106	Jan. 30	Feb. 6	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Wilhelmina	92	Feb. 7	Feb. 13	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Manoa	39	Feb. 13	Feb. 20	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Matsonia	41	Feb. 21	Feb. 27	Mar. 7	Mar. 13
Lurline	107	Feb. 27	Mar. 6	Mar. 13	Mar. 20

PORTS OF CALL.

S. S. Matsonia..... To Honolulu and Hilo.
S. S. Wilhelmina..... To Honolulu and Hilo.
S. S. Manoa..... To Honolulu and Hilo.
S. S. Lurline..... To Honolulu and Hilo.
S. S. Lurline Carries Livestock to Honolulu and Hilo.
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

Time Table--Kahului Railroad Co.

Daily Passenger Train Schedule (Except Sunday)

The following schedule went into effect June 4th, 1913.

TOWARDS WAILUKU						TOWARDS HAIKU					
9	7	5	3	1	Distance	2	4	6	8	10	Distance
PM	PM	PM	AM	AM	Miles	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	Miles
5 33	3 30	1 25	8 42	6 35	15.3	6 40	8 50	1 30	3 35	5 38	15.3
5 23	3 20	1 15	8 30	6 25		6 50	9 00	1 40	3 45	5 48	
5 20	3 17		8 27		12.0	6 52		1 42	3 47		12.0
5 10	3 07		8 17			7 02		1 52	3 57		
5 09	3 05		8 15		8.4	7 03		1 53	3 58		8.4
5 00	2 55		8 05		5.5	7 15		2 05	4 10		5.5
4 58	2 53		8 03			7 17		2 07	4 12		
4 52	2 47		7 57			7 24		2 14	4 19		
4 51	2 46		7 56		3.4	7 25		2 15	4 20		3.4
4 45	2 40		7 50			7 33		2 23	4 28		
4 44	2 39		7 49		1.4	7 35		2 25	4 30		1.4
4 40	2 35		7 45		0	7 40		2 30	4 35		0

PUUNENE DIVISION

TOWARDS PUUNENE				TOWARDS KAHULUI			
3	1	Distance	STATIONS	Distance	2	4	Passenger
PM	AM	Miles		Miles	AM	PM	
2 50	6 00	0	L. Kahului..A	2.5	6 22	3 15	
3 00	6 10	2.5	A. Puunene..L	0	6 12	3 05	

- All trains daily except Sundays.
 - A Special Train (Labor Train) will leave Wailuku daily, except Sundays, at 5:30 a. m., arriving at Kahului at 5:50 a. m., and connecting with the 6:00 a. m. train for Puunene.
 - BAGGAGE RATES: 150 pounds of personal baggage will be carried free of charge on each whole ticket, and 75 pounds on each half ticket, when baggage is in charge of and on the same train as the holder of the ticket. For excess baggage 25 cents per 100 pounds or part thereof will be charged.
- For Ticket Fares and other information see Local Passenger Tariff I. C. G. No. 8, or inquire at any of the Depots.

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